Tuskegee To Date

"The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is a Public Institution Supported by the Public"

Founded July 4, 1881

1915

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

TYPESETTING AND PRESSWORK BY STUDENTS OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

TUSKEGEE TO DATE

THE institution was established under the name of The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute by the legislature of 1880 appropriating two thousand dollars to be used to pay the salaries of the teachers. The school was opened for its first session July 4, 1881, in a rented shanty church, with thirty pupils and but one teacher. No provision was made by the legislature for a building. In 1884 the appropriation was increased to three thousand dollars, and in 1893 the institution was incorporated under the name of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. During the first session the present location, consisting at that time of one hundred acres, with three small buildings thereon, was purchased by Northern friends.

The population of the school community is at present over 2,000. This includes 185 teachers, officers and employees with their families, and a small number of others who are connected, but indirectly, with the work of the school.

From its Foundation up to and including 1915, over 10,000 men and women have finished a full or partial course, gone out from the school and are doing good work, mainly as teachers and industrial workers.

The Total Enrollment in the regular Normal and Industrial departments in 1915 was 1,537. This includes representatives from 32 States and 19 foreign countries, 907 of these were young men and 630 young women. This did not include the 225 in the Training School or "Children's House," or the 150 in the night school of the town of Tuskegee or the 40 in the afternoon cooking classes in the town of Tuskegee. It did not include the 450 teachers in the Summer School for Teachers, or the 325 in the "Short Course" in Agriculture. If these had been included the total number of those who had the benefits of the school's teaching during the year would have amounted to 2,727. Of the 1,537 students regularly enrolled all but about 100 board and sleep on the Institute grounds.

The School Gets Its Students largely from the South Atlantic States, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and South Carolina, in the order named, furnishing the larger number.

The Educational Plant consists of 2,345 acres of land; 107 buildings, large and small, used for dwellings, dormitories, class rooms, shops and barns, which together with the equipment, stock-in-trade, live stock and personal property, is valued at $1,567,062. This does not include 19,527 acres of public land remaining unsold from 25,000 granted by act of Congress, and valued at $250,000.00, nor the Endowment Fund.

The Control of the School is vested in a Board of nineteen Trustees, eight of whom live in Alabama and the others in different parts of the North. Six in New York, two in Massachusetts, two in Illinois, and one in Pennsylvania. Five members of the Board of Trustees who live in New York City and one member who lives in Alabama, compose a committee on the Investment of the Endowment Fund.

The Endowment Fund amounts at the present time to $1,945,326. One of the gifts that have been contributed to this sum is a bequest of $38,000 from the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Shaw, a colored woman, of New York.

Graduates of Tuskegee first started a fund to perpetuate the work of the school December 1, 1890. It was known as the Olivia Davidson Fund, in memory of the first "lady principal," as the Dean of the Woman's Department was then called. It was not until 1900, ten years later, that the small sums that students and graduates were able to contribute, reached $1,000, the amount required to complete the fund. Meanwhile the endowment had been increased from various sources, the largest donation, $50,000, coming from Collis P. Huntington. A special effort was made to increase the endowment during the year 1899 and 1900 when it grew from $62,253.39 to $152,232.49. The largest increase was made in 1903 with the Andrew Carnegie gift of $600,000. The year of the "quarto-centennial," 1905, brought two memorable gifts, the Baldwin Fund of $150,000, contributed by the friends of William H. Baldwin, Jr., until his death, January, 1905, a Trustee of the Institute, and by the Alumni Fund, of $1,000. In 1907 the endowment was increased by the addition $231,072 from the estate of Albert Willcox.

The Current Expense of running the school is about $290,000. To meet this the school is reasonably sure of about $180,000 from endowments and other sources. In 1915, $15,430 of the above amount was paid by students as entrance fees.

This leaves over $100,000 to be secured each year mainly from the contributions of the public at large.

The Needs of the institution at present are chiefly:

1. $50.00 a year for annual scholarships for the tuition of one student, the student himself providing for his own board in labor and in cash.
2. $1,200 for permanent scholarships.
3. Money for current expenses in any amounts, however small.
4. An addition to our Endowment Fund of at least $3,000,000.
5. $30,000 for a building for religious purposes.
6. $15,000 to complete Boys' Trades Building.
7. $40,000 for boys' dormitory.
8. $40,000 for girls' dormitory.
9. $1,500 each for four teachers' cottages.
10. $3,000 for a general store-room.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS

Including the Agricultural Department, the Industries for Girls and the Nurse Training School, there are now forty different trades or professions taught at Tuskegee.

The Industries are grouped under three departments: the School of Agriculture, the Department of Mechanical Industries and the Industries for Girls. Each one of these departments has a separate building, or group of buildings, in which the work of the school is done. The Agricultural School has, in addition to its laboratories, the Farm and the Experiment Station where practical and experimental work is performed.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

The work of the School of Agriculture centers in the Milbank Agricultural Hall, which was erected in 1909, at a cost of $26,000. In addition to regular class rooms it contains laboratories for such elementary work in chemistry as the study of agriculture demands. There is a museum in which the specimens of various products of the soil are preserved for illustrating lectures. There is an assembly room with a seating capacity of 300 persons. The first floor contains the creamery, the farm machinery repair shop, and a specially adapted class room for studying live stock.

The First Industry, Farming, was started on a small scale in 1883, on the land on which Phelps Hall, Huntington Memorial Hall and the New Laundry now stand. The farm, including the Experiment

Station, comprises at present 2,300 acres, divided about as follows: 37 acres used as a Truck Garden to supply the school's dining hall and the town market with vegetables; 214 acres devoted to orchard and small fruits; 840 acres devoted to general farming; 1,300 acres to pastures, woodland and other purposes.

An Extensive Live Stock Industry is conducted on the basis of this farm. The Dairy Herd contains 156 head of cattle, breeders, yearlings and calves, with 100 milch cows "at the pail." The creamery received last year 60,000 gallons of milk and manufactured 9,000 pounds of butter. The Swine Herd consists of 600 head of hogs. The Poultry Yard contains over 2,000 fowls. The Horse Barn takes care of all the work animals of the school and contains 150 head of horses, mules and colts which have an annual earning capacity of $34,000.

The Work of the Farm in 1915 was carried on by 325 students and 18 instructors.

The Leading Crops raised upon the General Farm last year were: 500 tons of ensilage, 7,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 3,500 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of oats and 300 tons of hay. The leading crops of the Truck Garden were: 300,853 pounds of greens, 2,890 dozen bunches of lettuce, 1,000 bushels of onions, 4,000 bunches of beets, 610 bushels of lima and snap beans, 538 bushels of tomatoes, 400 bushels of rutabagas and turnips, 833 dozen ears of green corn, 3,500 dozen squash and 300 bushels of okra. The total value of the vegetables grown by the Truck Garden in 1915 was $6,100.

Landscape Gardening, Horticulture and Floriculture have recently been added to the industries taught by the school. Horticulture was started as far back as 1895. Floriculture was added in 1904 when through the kindness of a friend, the school was given the money with which to build a greenhouse. A second greenhouse was added in 1907 and 40,000 plants and over 400 shade trees planted.

There are now 13,350 Peach trees and 140,000 strawberry plants, and 2,051 grape vines in the school orchard. In one year, the students in this department planted 1,010 trees and 7,803 shrubs and did altogether for the institution, including the value of the trees and shubs planted, labor to the amount of $7,392.

For a number of years the Institution has had a **Canning Factory.** In 1914 a special building was erected for this industry. During the year fruit and vegetables were canned as follows: 349 gallons of blackberries; 15,497 gallons peaches; 1,330 gallons tomatoes; 28

gallons apples; 75 gallons figs; 435 gallons peas; and 78 gallons grapes.

The Experiment Station was established in connection with the Agricultural School in 1896 by the State Legislature of that year. The result of eight years' work was published April, 1905, entitled "How to Build Up Worn Out Soils." A sequel to this bulletin, entitled "Cotton Growing on Sandy Uplands," shows that on the poorest soil in Alabama, a bale of cotton, nearly four times the average yield per acre, can be grown with profit.

Experiments in cotton breeding have been going on since 1905 with success. The purpose of these experiments has been: 1. To create an hybrid species by breeding the Sea Island cotton, which is noted for its long, silky fibre, with certain of the upland varieties. 2. To create a type more prolific and better adapted for sandy, upland soils, such as those in the neighborhood of Tuskegee.

THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES

The shops where the Mechanical Industries are taught are in the Slater-Armstrong Memorial Trades Building. This building which, with the saw mill, the boiler house, tool and storage rooms, occupies a floor space of about 37,650 square feet, contains the shops for teaching the following trades: carpentry, woodworking, printing, tailoring, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, harnessmaking, carriage trimming, plumbing, steamfitting, electric lighting, architectural and mechanical drawing, tinning, painting, steam engineering and shoemaking. The saw mill and the brick yards are located in another part of the grounds.

The First Bricks made were used in building Alabama Hall. Brickmaking, the second industry on the grounds, was started in 1883. The first bricks were made by hand in the ravine between Alabama Hall and the Chapel. The first machine for making brick was made of wood and run by horse power. It had a capacity of about 8,000 per day. The two machines now in use have a rated daily capacity of 25,000 each.

Bricklaying and Plastering started in 1883. Thirty brick buildings have been erected or are in process of erection on the grounds in which the bricks have been manufactured and the plans drawn and the buildings constructed largely by student labor under the direction of the instructors. Including new and repair work in masonry and plastering, the value of the work of this division amounted in 1915 to $4,458.

Blacksmithing was started in a little frame building 12x16 and

with a crude outfit. The Blacksmith Shop now contains ten forges; work to the value of over $3,000 is done yearly. This includes the iron work used in the building of new vehicles and the shoeing of 679 horses and mules.

Carpentry was introduced in 1884. This industry was first taught in a small building known as the John F. Slater Carpenter Shop. Woodturning, scroll and machine work and cabinet making have been added since that time. This has enabled the school to make a good deal of its own furniture and repairs that would otherwise have been done outside the school. The carpentry work of all the buildings erected on the Institute grounds has been done by students of the carpentry division under the direction of the instructors in carpentry. The value of the work done by the students in this division in 1915 amounted to $17,296.

Printing was started in 1885. The office prints books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, and considerable job and commercial printing. The Journal of the National Medical Association, The Annual Catalogue, The Treasurer's Report, The Negro Year Book, The Tuskegee Student, The Southern Letter, The National Notes, are among the more important pieces of printing done during the year. The value of the work of the printing office in 1915 amounted to $14,845.

The Saw Mill was started in 1886. At that time the school owned a large tract of heavily timbered land. Investigation showed that this timber could be cut and manufactured into lumber at a considerable saving. During 1915, 194 feet of lumber was sawed.

The First Wagon made on the grounds was the work of Fayette Pugh, an untutored colored man, who was working at that time, 1887, in the saw mill. The school was much in need at that time of a wagon, but did not have money enough to buy it. This man said if the school would purchase the hubs and enough iron he would build a wagon. This wagon, excepting the iron work, was built under an oak tree and was the direct cause of the establishment of a Wheelwright Shop in 1888. As the Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shop began a few years later to build buggies and carriages, it was found necessary to start a Carriage Trimming Division. This was done in 1891. In addition to the repairs of farm machinery and wagons, something like twenty fine vehicles, among them buggies, surreys and wagons, besides a large number of dump carts, push carts, wheelbarrows, etc., are made in this division each year. The value of the articles turned out by this division in 1915 was $2,513.

The Bill for Tinware had grown so large in 1890 that it became profitable to establish a Tin Shop on the grounds. Lewis Adams, a colored man who had been instrumental in securing the location of the Institute at Tuskegee, was at that time doing the work. It was found that he could be employed to do the work on the school grounds and give instruction to the students for less than the school was paying him during the year for odd jobs. Mr. Adams was also a harnessmaker and a shoemaker, and did a large amount of repairing for the school. It was decided to employ him and let him teach all of these trades. About 3,000 pieces of tinware, including basins, wash cans, slop cans, etc., are made every year for the use of the school in the Tin Shop. Aside from the repair work on the school buildings, nearly all the roofing for the larger buildings on the grounds was made there and put upon the buildings by the students. For the New Power Plant the Tin Shop made 2 metal skylights, 2 tin-covered doors, 350 feet of galvanized cornices and 100 feet of galvanized drain pipe.

In the Shoe Shop 50 pairs of shoes were made by the students; 60 pairs of uppers were drafted and made, and 2,603 pairs repaired. The value of the work done in this division was $1,126.

The Harness Shop makes and repairs the harness used by the school. The trimming of buggies and carriages is also done in this division. In 1915 this division did 1,161 jobs of new work and repairing. The value of this work was $2,253.

An Abandoned Cupola, which was presented to J. H. Washington by the authorities of a polytechnic school for whites near Tuskegee, brought about the establishment of a Foundry and Machine Shop at the school. For some time Mr. Washington had been looking forward to setting up a Machine Shop. To do such work as he desired, however, it was necessary to have a Foundry. He had expressed his desire to a teacher in the neighboring school. Shortly after the authorities of this school decided to take out the small cupola they had been using and put in a larger one. They decided, therefore, to give the old one to Tuskegee. The school was then very poor and the Finance Committee did not feel able to pay the freight. Mr. Washington finally sent a three-yoke ox-team after the cupola and hauled it fifteen miles over a dirt road. Since that time the school has made its own castings and been able to do considerable work for the surrounding community. The Foundry manufactures boiler grates, cast iron beds, sash weights of different sizes, machine and boiler castings and various miscellaneous castings.

The Machine Shop, exclusive of the Foundry, now occupies a floor area in the Trades Building of 2,870 square feet. All the repairing of the mechanical equipment of the school, including steam pumps, steam engines, wood working machines, printing presses, metal working machines, etc., is done in the Machine Shop. The value of the work done in this division the past year was $3,791.

Plumbing and Steamfitting, which were at first part of the Machine Shop, have since been organized as separate industries. Under the charge of this division there have been installed 40,240 feet of steam and 35,000 feet of water lines, carrying steam and water to all the larger buildings on the grounds. The value of the work done in 1915 amounted to $5,768.

The Power Plant. Steam Engineering is taught in connection with the new Central Power Plant which has just been installed at a cost of $229,000. In the Steam Engineer's course the young men have studies from eleven different steam engines, seven steam pumps, twelve steam boilers, a complete water-works system with miles of piping, and the various water-works equipment—valves, guages, recording apparatus, etc.

Over Ten Thousand Electric Lights are used in lighting the buildings and the grounds of the school. The first dynamo was purchased in 1898 and the first electric lights were those put in the new Chapel in that year. Light is supplied to a considerable number of houses in the village of Greenwood, and in all over 30 miles of wiring have been installed and maintained by the students in this division.

Painting was first taught as a separate industry in 1891. Previous to that time there were special students in the Carpenter and Wheelwright Shops who did this work. During 1915 the Painting Division did 1,120 jobs of various sorts. These included painting houses, glazing windows, signs, vehicles, furniture, etc.

The Tailor Shop, during 1915, completed 1,159 jobs, including 220 suits made. Students' uniforms are made in the Tailor Shop. The value of the work done in this division was $3,698.

Architectural and Mechanical Drawing was first taught in connection with the separate industries. An important advance in the method of teaching was achieved when a separate department was established for this work, where the plans and specifications not only for the buildings but all other work in the school are made. These drawings and specifications have enabled the students to think their problems as well as do the work assigned them. Plans for

nearly all the buildings on the grounds were drawn by this department.

THE INDUSTRIES FOR WOMEN

What are known on the grounds as the "Girls' Trades" are centered in a building erected in 1901 and known as Dorothy Hall. This building contains a laundry, cooking school and dressmaking and millinery shops. In this building, baskets, mattresses, brooms, and soap are made. Additions which have doubled the capacity of the building have made room for a larger kitchen and a more systematic and extended training in cooking.

The Cooking School is located with the girls' other industries in Dorothy Hall. In the early days of the school students received training in cooking in the preparation of the meals of the school. At the present time the meals are served by the students but cooking and domestic science are now taught in a separate building.

Since 1893 all the Girls in the School have studied Cooking and Domestic Science. After they have had this training they serve for a month in the Students' and Teachers' Dining Rooms. In addition the school maintains a Practice Cottage where the girls of the Senior Class keep house and do their own cooking on a small fixed allowance given them by the school.

Dressmaking and Millinery have been added to the Department of Plain Sewing, with the idea of giving a certain number of students a trade. The plain sewing had been started to furnish underwear and working shirts for the young men. The dressmakers and milliners make the dresses and trim the hats for most of the students and teachers.

The Mattress Factory was the happy thought of a newspaper man who came to visit the school. In 1887 the school was in need of mattresses. There were none to be had in the town and the mattressmaker who had formerly done the work had died. One of the teachers and a student decided they would try the experiment of making them on the grounds. To do this they began tearing up an old mattress to see how it was put together. While they were engaged in this work a newspaper man discovered them. In his account of the industries he mentioned mattressmaking. It has been one of the trades since that time.

Among the things made here there were 1,229 brooms, 95 mattresses, 214 mops, 408 curtains, 170 tablecloths, 205 bedticks, 997 pillow cases, 125 pillows, and 96 screens; in all, articles to the value

of $2,819 were made in 1915 in the Mattress, Broom and Basketry Divisions.

All the Laundry for the School is done by the girls in the Laundry Department. Considering that there are on an average something like 1,600 persons, including students and teachers, in the school, the weekly washing is large. According to the record 1,532,000 pieces were laundered in the school laundry during the year.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

The Academic Department is located in the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Building, which is the gift of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, and was erected in memory of her husband.

All the students are required to take academic studies. There is a systematic effort to correlate the academic studies with the industrial training and practical interest of the pupil. By this means the work of the students in the Industrial Department is lifted above the level of mere drudgery, and becomes invested with the character of a demonstration. On the other hand, the principles acquired in the academic studies, gain in definiteness, precision and interest by application to actual situations and to real objects.

The students of the Academic Department are divided between the Night and Day Schools. About two-thirds of all the students are in the Day School and one-third in the Night School. The Night School pupils attend academic exercises four evenings each week from 6:45 to 8:30 and one evening from 6:45 to 8:00. The Day School pupils attend academic exercises three days each week from 9:30 to 12:00 and 1:30 to 4:00. A night school pupil of vigorous health and good ability ordinarily advances in his academic studies about one-half as rapidly as the average pupil in the Day School.

The Night School is designed for those who are too poor to pay the small charges made by the Day School.

The Expense of Day School Students over and above the cost of clothing and in addition to what can be earned is about $45 or $50 for a term of nine months. The rate of wages of the student depends upon his efficiency. Whatever a Night School student earns in excess of his board is placed to his credit to be used when he enters the Day School.

Teaching in the Academic Department is carried on by a faculty of fifty-two teachers: eleven in English, nine in mathematics, five in history and geography, two in science, one in education, two in

Tompkins Memorial Hall—Dining Room

Agricultural Department—Corn Growing

A Corner in the Training Kitchen

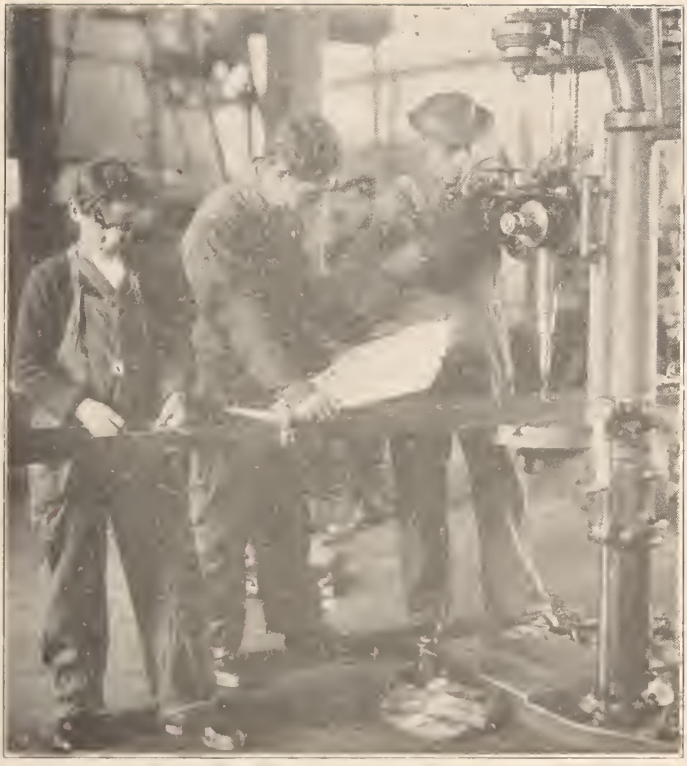
Students Passing in Rev

Collis P. Huntington Memorial Academic Building

he Way to Chapel Services

A Corner in the Printing Division

A Class in English



A Corner in the Machine Shop

A Corner in the Harnessmaking Division

John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital—Dedicatory Exercises

bookkeeping, three in vocal and instrumental music, one in the kindergarten, one in drawing and writing, one in physical culture, three in the library, seven in the Children's House, and four others employed in the office of the Director of the Department.

The Children's House is the public school of the Institute community. To this school the county contributes about $250, and the Institute about $1,000. In addition it has an income from the tuition of the children which amounts to $350. In 1902 a generous friend gave the Institute money to erect a suitable building in which to carry on this work. Rooms are provided to serve as a kitchen, dining room and bed room for training girls and there is likewise a manual training room for boys. Teachers are supplied from the Institute. The school prepares its pupils to enter the Junior Class of the Institute.

A Summer School for Teachers is conducted each year under the auspices of the Academic Department. It furnishes an opportunity for teachers to improve themselves so that they may be able to do better teaching and be of wider service to the communities in which they teach. The summer schools runs for six weeks during the months of June and July.

Over 400 teachers are gathered from all of the Southern States and some Northern States.

THE PHELPS HALL BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Bible Training School is located in Phelps Hall directly facing the Academic Building.

The Aim of the Department, which was established in 1892, is to give its students a comprehensive knowledge of the whole English Bible; to give them such knowledge and training as will fit them to work as preachers and missionaries under the actual conditions now existing among the colored people.

A Night Bible Class gives an opportunity to ministers in the town and surrounding country who are not able to attend the day school, to learn something of the Bible and its history. These men come to the school twice a week for two hours' instruction, some of them walking four or five miles.

Four Teachers, including the Dean of the school, make up the faculty of the Bible Training School. Lectures are also given by men prominent in one or the other of the denominations of the Negro church. Their lectures usually bear upon questions of practical church work.

The Macon County Ministers' Association which meets four times a year at the school brings the Bible students in touch with practical community problems. The Bible students also attend the meetings of the Farmers' Institute, the Short Course in Agriculture and other Extension activities of the school. In this way they get first-hand methods of community uplift.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The Administration of the Institute centers in the Administration Building which contains the offices of the Principal and the Secretary, the rooms of the Executive Council, of the Treasurer, of the Auditor, and the Commandant of the Battalion, who is also head of the police department of the school.

This building, which was completed in 1904, contains also the Post Office and the students' Savings Bank.

The Executive Council is the directing body in the school. It is made up of the chief executive officers of the school, the Principal, Treasurer, General Superintendent of Industries, Director of Mechanical Industries, Secretary of the Institution, the Director of the Agricultural Department, the Director of the Experiment Station, the Commandant of the Battalion, the Dean of the Bible Training School, Business Agent, the Director of the Academic Department, Chief Accountant, the Registrar, the Dean of the Women's Department, and the Director of Industries for Girls.

A Savings Department was established at the school in 1901. This was to provide means for the students to deposit their money to accustom them to the habit of using a bank and to encourage them, indirectly, in the habit of saving. The number of depositors is about 1,250.

The Accounts of the school are centered in the Chief Accountant's office. Separate accounts are kept for 51 different departments of the school. This includes the 40 different industries, each of which makes a separate accounting of its work. The amount of trade, back and forth, inside the school, of which the Accountant's office is a sort of clearing house, amounts each year to more than $600,000. This office has over 4,000 ledger accounts of which 1,500 are with students and in addition keep the accounts of 36 funds, 17 of which are endowment funds. The Chief Accountant is teacher of bookkeeping in the school, and his office is a sort of post-graduate course to students who desire to become expert bookkeepers and accountants.

BUSINESS AGENT'S DEPARTMENT

The term "Business Agent" is very broad in its application. It is his business to purchase practically everything used by the school, from a pin to a steam engine or a massive dynamo. The Business Agent's Department includes the Boarding Department and the General Stores Division. This necessitates the purchasing of the daily food supplies for the students, teachers, and in many instances the families. The Boarding Department furnishes daily to students an average of 4,027 meals at a cost per capita per day of approximately thirteen cents for provisions. At different meals quantities of food are consumed as shown in the following items: 95 gallons of coffee, 350 pounds of greens or salad, 75 gallons of peaches, 120 gallons of milk, 45 pounds of butter, 20 gallons of syrup, 300 loaves of bread, 5,600 pieces of corn bread, 22 bushels of sweet potatoes. The consumption per day of any one item of meat is about 375 pounds of beef or 375 pounds of pork or 200 pounds of tripe or 180 pounds of liver or 380 pounds of fish. The General Stores Division embraces the Commissary, Sales Room and Meat Market. The monthly sales from the Commissary to the families amount to about $1,600. To the departments sales for a single month are over $7,600. The monthly sales of the Sales Room, which is a general dry goods and stationery store, are from $2,000 to $4,000.

HOSPITAL AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Hospital and Nurse Training School was started in 1892, but not until 1901 were the different departments, the boys' ward, the girls' ward, the operating and drug rooms, centered in one building. The Andrews Memorial Hospital cost $50,000. It affords adequate facilities for the increasingly large number of operative cases that are brought to the hospital often from adjacent States for treatment. The hospital is in charge of a superintendent who is assisted by two internes, a head nurse, matron and pharmacist.

One Hundred Three Trained Nurses have gone out from the school since 1894 and are doing good work in different parts of the country. The course in the Training School covers a period of three years and, as a rule, students are supposed to have completed the work in the Academic Department or its equivalent before entering.

THE DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EXTENSION

The actual work of Tuskegee has for some years grown beyond the limits of the school grounds. Every year sees the amount of this extension work increased. In its efforts to reach and aid the masses outside of and beyond the direct influence of the school room, the Institute has aimed: 1. To change public opinion and turn the attention of the people in directions where there was hope for them. This has been the work of the Negro Conference and various agencies that have grown up to help complete its work. 2. To educate the people on the soil, encourage better methods of farming and so induce Negro farmers' children to remain on the soil. This has been the work of the Short Course in Agriculture, the Farmers' Institute, the Demonstration Farming and the Movable Schools operated unders the "Smith-Lever" Agricultural Enactment.

The Annual Negro Conference was started in Febraury, 1891. In that year Principal Booker T. Washington sent out invitations to about seventy-five representative Negroes in Macon County, farmers, mechanics, school teachers and ministers. The majority of the men who came to the conference were farmers. Instead of seventy-five, something like four hundred responded to this invitation. The success of the first conference has been repeated each year since and the fame of its annual meeting has extended until Negro farmers come from all over the South to attend them.

The Need of First-hand Knowledge of conditions among the Negro farmers and in the more remote regions of the South brought so many visitors, students and teachers to these conferences that it was finally decided to hold the conference two days, giving the first day to the farmers and the second day to the students and teachers. This has resulted in the division of the work of the Annual Conference into the Farmers' and Workers' Conferences. The Workers' Conference follows the Farmers' and takes its theme from it.

A Conference Agent is employed by the school whose duty is to organize local conferences in different communities in the State and visit those conferences already established in order to encourage them in their work.

The Short Course in Agriculture, started in January, 1904, and intended to give farmers in the surrounding country, at the season when most of them are idle, the advantage of two weeks' study and observation of the work of the school farm, has been increasingly

successful. The first year there were but eleven students and most of them were older men. In 1912 this number had increased to 1,472 and 800 of these were young men and women.

The Demonstration Farming Experiment, the work carried on by the Agricultural Department at Washington with the aid of the General Education Board, was started in 1907. The plan provided that a certain number of farmers in a selected county should farm a small portion of their land under the direction of, and with the seed provided by the Agricultural Department. The work throughout the South has been under the directions of Dr. S. A. Knapp, of Washington, who has under him a number of agents whose duty it is to visit the different sections of the country and oversee the work that is going on. These men have under them the Field Agents who in turn select and direct the farmers in the fields. In Macon County this work was begun among Negro farmers by T. M. Campbell, a graduate of the Agricultural Department. Demonstration work is now carried on under the auspices of Tuskegee Institute as follows: In Alabama, in Macon, Wilcox, Lee, Madison, Randolph and Bullock Counties; in Mississippi, in Bolivar, Jefferson Davis and Sunflower Counties.

The Movable Schools. By means of funds received from the United States Department of Agriculture under the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Work Enactment two to three days Movable Schools are carried on in various counties of Alabama where there are large numbers of Negro farmers. Instructors from the Institution's Department of Agriculture go into a county, gather the farmers and their wives and children together and give them instruction in better methods of farming and the care and improvement of the home.

A Negro County Fair was held for a number of years in connection with the Farmers' Institute on the grounds near the school. In 1906 a permanent Fair ground was erected within the limits of the village of Greenwood. In 1911 the Negro County Fair was merged with the white association of the county under the name of the Macon County Fair Association.

Rural School Extension seeks to assist and direct the Negro farming communities in building schoolhouses, lengthening the school terms and securing competent teachers. The aid received from the Rosenwald gift for rural school building is doing much toward providing good schoolhouses. The Jeanes Fund and other sources enable teachers to employ the most effective methods of

teaching the pupils and improving the communities, so that the schools of the county where Tuskegee Institute is located are among the best rural schools in the South.

A special supervisor is employed whose duty is to visit the various schools and advise and assist teachers, particularly with reference to the management of school farms and school gardens and the teaching of agriculture and the industries. One of the important tasks of this supervisor is the organization of community clubs for the support of the schools.

A Model School is maintained in what is known as the Rising Star community, which is just beyond the Institute farm, where a combined school and dwelling house has been erected and two graduates of Tuskegee, a man and his wife, occupy and conduct a public school. The house contains five rooms, a sitting-room, bedroom, a kitchen, a dining-room, and a special class room. There is also a barn and garden with horses, cow, pigs and chickens. The regular class-room work is carried on in this as in other public rural schools, except that instead of spending all their time in a class room, pupils are divided into sections and given instruction in the ordinary industries of a farm community. While some pupils cook, others clean the house, others the yard, others work in the garden, others are receiving literary instruction.

In four years the Negro farmers of the county where Tuskegee Institute is located contributed over $20,000 to the building of schoolhouses and lengthening school terms.

A Plantation Settlement was established in the spring of 1897, on what is known as Russell Plantation, eight miles from Tuskegee. This was an original attempt by Mrs. Booker T. Washington, to adapt the methods of the "University Settlement" to the needs of the people who live in the primitive conditions that still obtain on the large plantations in the "Black Belt." The work was begun in an abandoned one-room cabin.

The school has been supported by such funds as Mrs. Washington was able to obtain from friends. From the first the parents of the children who attended the school have contributed what they could. For six years past they have been trying to pay a small monthly tuition. Fifteen dollars a month is received from the county toward the support of the teacher. This school is also a home, in which the household industries, sewing, cooking, etc., are taught along with reading, writing and arithmetic. On the small farm connected with the school, the pupils raise corn, pota-

toes, peas, in addition to other garden truck, cabbages, onions, beans, tomatoes, etc.

The Mothers' Meetings established in the town of Tuskegee by Mrs. Booker T. Washington have extended their influence to other portions of the county and beyond to small communities in other parts of the State. More than twenty such communities in this county and elsewhere maintain meetings of this kind. About 2,000 women on the farm are reached through the medium of these meetings.

Schools Doing Tuskegee Work, established by Tuskegee students or under the direct influence of Tuskegee, are the special object of the Institution's consideration and care. The most important of the schools, established by Tuskegee graduates are the Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute at Snow Hill, Alabama, founded by William J. Edwards; the Mt. Meigs Institute at Waugh, Ala., founded by Miss Cornelia Bowen; the Robert Hungerford Industrial School at Eatonville, Fla., founded by the late R. C. Calhoun; the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute at Utica Miss., founded by William H. Holtzclaw, and the Voorhees Normal and Industrial School at Denmark, S. C., founded by the late Elizabeth E. Wright Menafee.

DISCIPLINE

The discipline of the school, the deportment of students, the inspection and care of rooms, and the guarding of the grounds is in charge of the Commandant of the battalion and the Dean of the Women's Department.

Military Discipline of some sort has been enforced since the foundation of the school. The first day the students came together they marched. After J. H. Washington arrived on the grounds he had, in addition to his other duties, charge of the military training and discipline of the school. He held this position until the present Commandant, Major J. B. Ramsey, came from Hampton to take in hand the discipline of the school.

Two battalions, one of four companies made up from the Night School Students, the other of five companies made up from the Day School students have been formed among the boys of the school. The officers are chosen from the upper classes and represent the best men from all points of view in the school.

An Officers' Court investigates and passes judgment upon all breaches of discipline and other offenses not serious enough to be referred to the Principal, or to the Executive Council. At the be-

ginning of each year the students are called together and the rules and discipline of the school are read and submitted to them for discussion. This does not result in any important modification of the discipline of the school but the discussion enables the students to better understand the purpose of it.

Meetings of the Students, with the Commandant, are held every Saturday for the purpose of talking over the interests of the students and the school. Somewhat the same methods have been adopted in the Woman's Department.

Police Duty. The guarding of the buildings at night, the inspection of rooms and fire protection are performed by the students under the direction of the Commandant. The students are organized for fire protection into four regular squads, the Axe, Bucket, Hose and Ladder squads, with several others such as the Electricians, in reserve. Places are assigned, in the event of an alarm of fire, to every student in the school.

Drills and Inspection take place every day in the week. The day students are divided into two squads, one of which drills every other day. The night students drill once a week. Between 7:00 and 8:00 a. m. on week days every student undergoes an inspection.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

The present Chapel was begun in 1895 and completed in 1898. It is one of the largest and the most imposing buildings on the grounds. The body of the building was intended to seat 2,400 people. The choir back of the stage is arranged to seat about 150 more. In 1905, to accommodate the crowds that attended the quarto-centennial celebration, its capacity was increased to about 3,000 by the location of galleries in the transepts. Preaching services are held every Sunday morning.

The Young Men's Christian Association is among the largest of the voluntary religious organizations among the young men students. It meets Sunday afternoons in Carnegie Library Assembly Room. The Association has an enrollment of 500, and an average attendance of 300. The Christian Endeavor Association, which meets at the same place in the evening has an average attendance of 300. The younger students are organized into a club called The Careful Builders which meets Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons.

The Chapel Sunday School is composed of the entire student body. There are forty-one classes. They are taught by members of the

faculty, post-graduates and members of the Senior and A Middle classes.

The Young Women's Christian Association is the only religious organization composed exclusively of girls upon the grounds. This society meets every Sunday in Douglass Hall. It does a large part of its work through the medium of committees in association with the members of the Women's Club.

Music is an essential part in the training of Tuskegee students. All the students are given regular training in voice culture at some period of their studies. The Choir, which consists of 150 voices, is made up of students selected at the beginning of each year.

A Band of 47 Pieces and Orchestra of 25 Pieces are maintained at the school. A special effort is made to preserve the old Negro hymns and plantation melodies.

THE LIBRARY

The Carnegie Library building was completed in 1902. It was erected at a cost of about $20,000.00. It contains in addition to the library proper, an assembly room which is used as a lecture room for Senior and graduate students; a seminary room, where the students who are preparing essays may work; and an historical room where relics connected with the history of the school are kept.

The Library contains at present about 19,000 volumes. The first library of the school, which was started in Porter Hall in 1883, was made up, almost wholly, of books which were sent down from the North in barrels, together with old clothes for needy students. A special effort is now being made to furnish this library with books pamphlets on Africa and the Negro in order to direct attention of students to the materials which represent the current history of the Negro. A room has been set aside in which are kept all the books relating to the Negro in Africa and America.

The average volunteer daily attendance of students at the library is three hundred and eighty-six; about seventeen thousand books are drawn during the year. The average number drawn each day is sixty-two, while during the months of January, February and March four hundred and twelve books were circulated daily; fiction, social science, general literature, history and travel give in their respective order the extent of their popularity.

The reference department contains a general reference section, open to all teachers and students of the school and a special refer-

ence department, open only to assigned classes. The average number of general reference books drawn during the year has been one hundred and eight, and special reference books, two hundred and sixty-eight.

A special children's department is maintained. Over eight hundred children's books are loaned during the year. Each week the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of the Children's House spend one hour in the library, at which time they draw books and look up references for their work in the Children's House. Every Saturday at 4 p. m. the little children from the Children's House and from the kindergarten come to the library for the "Story Hour."

Once a month the industrial classes meet in the reading room of the library at which time all the general reference books bearing upon the subject are placed before the students and special work is assigned to be looked up.

There are a number of reading circles in connection with the library. All the younger boys and girls of the school are united into a club for the reading of good books. The boys of this club have averaged six hundred and eighty-nine books for the year and the girls, four hundred and twenty-eight. The Senior and A Middle Class Reading Circle meets on Sunday evening immediately after chapel in the reading room of the Library. The aim of these circles is to create in the student a taste for reading and to train them how to use their spare time in acquiring that general culture which comes from proper reading.

A large and varied assortment of periodicals are kept constantly on file. These include one hundred and five literary periodicals, one hundred and six industrial periodicals, forty-nine religious periodicals, sixty-five daily papers and one hundred and sixty weekly papers in which are included one hundred and two Negro papers.

The most pressing need of the library is more money with which to buy special reference books, particularly those needed for the industrial work, especially agricultural books.